

the fourth and fifth lines from the bottom of page 7 is a kind of error not uncommon in books from this American publishing house. Note also *carpets* for *carpels* (p. 70), *ony* for *only* (p. 71), *rotote* for *rotate* (p. 74), *snores* for *spores* (p. 125), *formed* for *found* (p. 130).

However, the reviewer does not wish to leave a final impression of the book out of harmony with the first sentence of this review. He feels under personal obligations to the author for this concise and clear summary of the contributions of paleobotany to plant evolution, and the volume is sure to meet with a well deserved and widespread welcome.

C. STUART GAGER.

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN,  
September 22, 1911

A rather rare publication,\* scarcely known to most botanists, contains, among a mass of ethnologic material, considerable of botanical interest. From page 179 to 204 there is a list of the vernacular names, used by the Indians for the commoner plants of their region, together with their Latin equivalents. The list is arranged according to families in alphabetical sequence, a purely botanical device quite unknown to the Indians whose sole ideas of plants seem to be confined to knowledge as to whether they are good for anything, or not. A short introductory note has this to say of the Indians' knowledge of their flora. "By far most of the species are designated as 'aze,' medicine, and are known for their medicinal properties. It might be said, in truth, that this is the keynote to the plant lore of the Navaho, since non-medicinal plants are designated as "t'ō'ch'ĪL," or merely plants. On the other hand their observations of the medicinal properties have in reality accounted for the discrimination of the various species of plants, and while many of their 'medicines' are traditional only, tradition has preserved the name although the object, and often the significance of the word, is obtained with difficulty."

The foods and beverages, most of which are of plant origin

\*An ethnologic dictionary of the Navaho language. Written and published by the Franciscan Fathers of the Navajo (*sic*) Indian Mission, Saint Michaels, Arizona. Pp. 1-536. [Illust.] 1910. Price \$5.00.

are listed under their vernacular names (pp. 204-219). Many of the definitions in these lists contain much of interest to the ethno-botanist and mention is made here of the publication because only 200 copies were printed and very few, if any, found their way into botanical libraries.

N. T.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MAY 8, 1911

The meeting of May 8, 1911, was held at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M., President Rusby presiding. Forty-five persons were present.

The minutes of the meeting of April 26 were read and approved. Dr. E. B. Southwick, chairman of the Field Committee, reported that the program of the field excursions had been completed and that the first two excursions in April had been attended by twelve persons, collecting 23 species of plants, 5 of which were violets.

Dr. N. L. Britton spoke of the advisability of changing the time of the regular Tuesday meeting to some other evening in order to avoid conflicting with other meetings held at the Museum on Tuesday evening.

The scientific program consisted of a lecture on "Violets" by Professor Ezra Brainerd. Numerous lantern slides were shown to illustrate the principles of Mendel's Law, and the crossing of species of violets, with the resulting hybrids. This lecture will be published in the Bulletin of the Club.

Meeting adjourned.

B. O. DODGE,  
*Secretary*

MAY 31, 1911

The meeting of May 31, 1911, was held at the museum building of the New York Botanical Garden at 3:30 P. M. Vice President Barnhart presided. Ten persons were present.

The minutes of the meeting of May 8 were read and their approval deferred until the next meeting on request of the